

## In today's Jordan Times...

Agencies ready to go to work: Page 2  
UNICEF is helping others to help  
self-proclaimed: Page 5  
Bank reports speak of excellent  
on earnings: Page 6  
100 arrested in clashes at W. India  
depression: Page 8

Number 1540

AMMAN, SATURDAY DECEMBER 27, 1980 — SAFAR 20, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Today's Weather

It will continue to be cloudy and rainy with thunderstorms at times. Winds will be light and variable becoming gradually moderate south-westerly. In Aqaba, it will be cloudy with heavy rains and thunderstorms. Winds will be northerly with wavy seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	Low 6	High 9
Aqaba	12	18
Deserts	6	10
Jordan Valley	11	17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 20. Sunset Tonight: 4:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:37 a.m.

## Exiled mayors end hunger strike at U.N.

By Tara Bradford  
Special to the Jordan Times

**ED NATIONS, Dec. 26** — Two exiled Palestinian leaders are scheduled to leave today following a five-day "stay-in" hunger strike at U.N. headquarters.

Mohammad Milhem of Halhoul and Fahd Qawasmir of the Jordan Times they will arrive late this afternoon in New York where they plan to meet with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights activist and director of the Chicago-based PUSH, met in September 1979 with His Majesty King Hussein in New York. He later toured parts of the Middle East to learn more about the Palestinian problem.

In Chicago, the mayors also will meet informally with various organizations and "just relax," Mayor Milhem told the press. He said they will remain there a few days en route to New York.

The mayors are their first meal after the five-day hunger strike. Day at the home of Arab friends in New York. Both men are good spirits and have expressed optimism that Secretary of State Kurt Waldheim will succeed in efforts to implement a Security Council resolution calling on Israeli authorities to allow them to return.

The mayors, along with the religious judge of Hebron, Sheikh Muhammad, were expelled from their West Bank homes in May 1967 on Jewish settlers in Hebron. The two mayors were forced to return to appeal their expulsion, but were unsuccessful.



Above: Mayor Karim Khakaf makes a triumphant return to Ramallah on Christmas Day. Right: Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a gets some help here on Thursday as he negotiates the steps from his London-to-Amman flight. Both men were crippled by car-bomb attacks. Stories on page 2. (Staff photo at right by Youssef Al 'Allan)



## Israeli allies shell village in Lebanon

**BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (Agencies)** — Israeli-backed Christian militiamen used U.S.-made Sherman tanks to shell a U.N.-patrolled area in southern Lebanon early today. A house was destroyed and three Lebanese villagers were wounded, U.N. officials said.

A U.N. spokesman said tank fire hit the village of Haddatha, 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border in an area controlled by the Irish unit of the U.N. peacekeeping Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The spokesman said the shelling occurred at 1:35 a.m. local time and was preceded by about 100 rounds of machine gun fire.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources denied a report from Lebanese provincial authorities that an Israeli commando unit had entered the village and blown up a house. U.N. officials also said there was no evidence to suggest the Israelis had raided the village.

Provincial authorities in southern Lebanon said the three wounded villagers were taken by the Irish battalion to a hospital in the town of Naqoura where the U.N. field headquarters is located.

Reports from the south said a delegation representing Haddatha villagers protested about the raid to the Irish UNIFIL command.

They complained about what they considered the failure of Irish U.N. troops in the area to prevent the operation.

There was no independent confirmation of the latest rightist report. The spokesman gave no details of casualties.

At least 12 people have been killed and 30 wounded in Zahle so far. Six Syrian soldiers have also been killed.

The rightist spokesman said the Syrian tank attack was aimed at getting a stranglehold on Zahle.

The Dec. 18 Barashit raid, in which Israel denied any involvement, provoked an angry retaliation by southern Lebanese villagers. Some 300 carrying axes and shovels stormed a U.N. building in Muslim West Beirut. The attackers set fire to cars and documents, smashed windows and beat up U.N. staff.

The Lebanese government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation charged, in separate statements, the Barashit assault was exclusively mounted by Israeli commandos.

On Dec. 18 a similar incident was reported in the village of Barashit, eight kilometres east of Haddatha when three villagers were killed and a dozen houses blown up. Israel claims Palestinian commandos in southern Lebanon receive aid from Lebanese villagers to cross into Israel through the enclave controlled by militiamen of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad whom Israel backs.

The Haddatha incident came less than 24 hours after an Israeli unit wiped out a five-man squad of Palestinian commandos who were said to have been trying to enter Israeli territory to attack Kibbutz Hanita, an Israeli farming settlement near the Lebanese border.

Western diplomatic sources here said the Israelis later collected the bodies of the commandos and piled them up in the town square in Bayyada, which falls under the control of UNIFIL's Dutch contingent. The sources said an explosion followed and the bodies disappeared.

Meanwhile, rightist militiamen said today they had halted a Syrian tank thrust near the east Lebanese town of Zahle.

A spokesman for the right-wing Lebanese forces said the tanks had tried to occupy positions in hills northeast of the largely Christian town in the Bekaa Valley.

## Bokassa verdict: death

**BANGUI, Dec. 26 (R)** — Former Emperor Bokassa's sentence to death in his absence for multiple murders and cannibalism has failed to convince the 1.8 million people of the Central African Republic that justice was being done, observers here said today.

They said there was resentment over repeated failure by President David Dacko's government to extradite Bokassa from the Ivory Coast. Bokassa ruled the Central African Republic ruthlessly for 14 years before being deposed in a French-backed coup last year.

A criminal court here on Christmas Eve stripped Bokassa of all his titles, including that of self-proclaimed emperor and army marshal, and confiscated all his property.

At the trial a witness said Bokassa ordered him to cook a human body whole and then ate from it.

## Israeli military chief kicked out of quitting

**TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP)** — Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, was about to resign over cuts in the defence budget but was persuaded to stay in office rather than embarrass the government, an Israeli newspaper reported today.

Y. officials declined to comment on the report, which appeared in the Hebrew-language daily *Maariv*. Eitan's close associates and fellow officers in the army said his resignation would trigger "a swift decline that would be a harsh blow" to the military.

Ported threat to resign was made several days ago, after Eitan gave the army a trimmed budget of roughly \$2 billion, a part of a drive to cut public spending and lower the rate, now at 137 per cent a year.

ilitary claims its allotment is 25 per cent lower than last year's and the devaluation of Israel's currency are an account.

olicies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government are being criticised today from a Jewish-American visitor, New York Times columnist Edward Koch.

A courtesy call on Mr. Begin this morning, Mr. Koch said a supporter of Israel does not mean to accept all its policies.

arding Israel's insistence that U.S. Jews refrain from publicising Israel's policies in public, Mr. Koch has blasted Israel's policy for peopling the occupied West Bank with Israeli settlers. He also called Israel's recent law annexing Arab land "a dumb thing."

egin government has been criticised within Israel from the left — that is, former right-wing supporters of Begin — who have complained that he has softened his stand, particularly on the fate of the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

pped by the opposition Labour Party's abstention, the cent soundly won a Knesset no-confidence vote Wednesday's decision against annexing the heights.

the two members of the far-right Tehiya Party, who voted the motion, voted for it, while 56 members of Mr. Begin's coalition voted no. Labour and other left-of-centre parties abstained.

nesset also defeated a proposal by Mr. Begin's former minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan, to impose autonomy unilaterally on the 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Strip. The vote was 53-39 with three abstentions.

## Algerian envoy finds hostages OK

**BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (Agencies)** —

The Iranian news agency Pars said today that the Algerian ambassador to Iran had met with all 52 of the American hostages and found them "looking quite healthy and well nourished."

There were other reports he had briefed them on the complex negotiations for their release.

A top Iranian official said his country would listen to any alternate U.S. proposal on Iran's financial demands for release of the hostages but that Iran is not prepared to reduce the total of \$24 billion to be deposited in Algeria.

Papal envoy to Iran Monsignor Annibale Bugnini visited the hostages Christmas morning and said they were in good health and high spirits but that he had seen only 25 or 30 of them. This, and the telecast of a short film of the meeting showing only a few of the hostages, had aroused some concern for the condition of the other 20 or so Americans.

The Algerians, who have been acting as intermediaries between Tehran and the United States, saw the hostages in their "places of detention," Tehran Radio said.

Three Americans are being held in the Foreign Ministry and the whereabouts of the other 49 has been a closely guarded secret since the Iranian captors said they dispersed the Americans around the country after a failed U.S. rescue attempt last April.

But reports on the Algerian ambassador's visit to the hostages

indicated all 52 hostages were in Tehran.

One report said the Algerian ambassador, Mr. Abdelkarim Gheraieb, met with all 52 hostages — 49 of them in one unnamed location — from 5 p.m. yesterday local time to 4:30 a.m. today. Another report said he described to them the weeks of negotiations that led to Iran's demand of \$24 billion in cash, assets and gold in exchange for their freedom.

Pars said Mr. Gheraieb and an official of Algeria's Foreign Ministry met with all the hostages. The ambassador said, "All the hostages were looking quite healthy since they were living in very good conditions. They were well nourished and were provided with every facility."

Mr. Gheraieb said the hostages could speak freely but he had no comment on their reaction to the news of the negotiations, one report said.

Photographs released by Iran showed the ambassador talking with three unidentified hostages. The three men were wearing T-shirts bearing the names of American universities.

He reportedly held the meetings at the request of both the United States and Iran, and said he would convey letters from the Americans to their families. Mr. Gheraieb was expected to leave Tehran for Washington to report to U.S. officials on the hostage situation. According to Pars, he said he "guessed" the United States would make its latest reply

on the hostages "within three days."

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has called the Iranian demands "unreasonable" and expressed doubt that progress on release of the hostages can be achieved before President Jimmy Carter leaves office on Jan. 20.

Mr. Carter said today that while he is reassured by eyewitness accounts that all the hostages are alive and well, he still believes it "insulting" that they continue to be held prisoner. "What they need is freedom," the president said.

Speaking to reporters outside his mother's home in Plains, Georgia, the president said the United States knows where all the hostages are being held and is aware that their accommodations are "not luxury."

"It's still imprisonment," he said. "They're not free. That's the most important single thing. It's a criminal act. It has been from the very beginning."

"It's still insulting to see them held as prisoners," he added.

Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi, head of Iran's hostage negotiation team, told reporters Iran would listen to any method of payment that the United States might propose although he said he knew of no such method. "Of course if we can have any other suggestion that would be like a guarantee, yes, we would listen."

It was the first time the revolutionary government has

indicated it is prepared to be flexible at least in regard to the execution of its demands for the deposit of the financial guarantees with the Algerian government.

Previously it has described the demands as its final answer and said repeatedly there is no room for bargaining with the United States.

Tehran Radio said the United States must either accept Iran's "logical" terms for their release, or watch them be tried as spies.

The papal envoy, Monsignor Bugnini, saw groups of the captives twice earlier since their capture on Nov. 4, 1979, when Iranian militants overran the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Iranian officials yesterday released to U.S. networks a film of the visit to the hostages by Monsignor Bugnini and several Iranian Christian clergymen. It was the first film of the hostages seen on American TV since last Easter.

The officials promised an additional 90 minutes of film today, reportedly containing holiday messages from 45 of the hostages to their families.

Pars said 49 hostages attended services at "the place of their residence," and that the three at the Foreign Ministry had Christmas services later yesterday.

Monsignor Bugnini said he did not know where the hostages were billeted because he was driven blindfolded to the five-hour meeting which began late Christmas Eve.

## Saddam: Until the Gulf war ends, Iraqi front line forms the new border

**BAGDAD, Dec. 26 (R)** — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has committed his country to indefinite military presence of parts, saying the Iraqi front line will be the border until the war is over.

to the cabinet published by the official press today, the new status to the territory held by Iraqi troops in oil province of Khuzestan and other areas further north. Saddam told his ministers the positions now held by Iraqi troops in Iraq's military borders with Iran, and declared: "This is the military map of Iraq while it is defending its territory, for there is a state of war between Iraq and Iran."

ed out any withdrawal until Iran accepts Iraq's war which include full Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab and certain border areas. The withdrawal would leave them (the Iraqis) on the Iraqi side of the Shatt-al-Arab, and there would be the possibility of them pushing towards these points and to fight on our own territory," the president said.

ians would easily be able to bombard Iraqi cities. President Saddam added.

ouncement marks a new phase in the three-month-old war, to diplomatic sources here.

Iraq tried to force Iran to accept its demands by massive military action. Then it offered a ceasefire and talks. Next it launched an offensive and captured a major town, the port of Abadan, and besieged another, the oil centre of Ahwaz. It conceded nothing. Now, the sources said, winter mud has started the military action almost impossible and Iraq has started political and propaganda moves to show it is prepared to fight inside Iran indefinitely.

an has consistently refused any talks with Baghdad while it is on Iranian soil, this offers little chance of success for many attempts at mediation.

Saddam, in fact, rebuked peacemakers who have asked him to the former border, keeping only the disputed

"We told them: 'Fine, but who will guarantee that the Iraqis will concede the Shatt-al-Arab?' " he said, adding that the Iraqis might find themselves still fighting but in a much worse position.

The president said that Iraqi forces had been ordered a week ago to push across the frontier into Iran wherever they found they would be in a stronger military position by doing so.

He gave no further details, and elsewhere in his speech recalled at length the bloody years of fighting between the Iraqi army and Kurdish separatists. The references seemed a veiled warning to Kurds not to take advantage of the present war.

The Kurdish conflict ended in 1975 when Iran agreed to stop supporting the separatists in return for navigation rights on the Shatt-al-Arab, but President Saddam tore up that agreement before moving into Khuzestan.

By publishing detailed maps of the captured area, setting up civilian government services near Khorramshahr and publicising demands for self-rule by the ethnic Arab population Iraq appears to be preparing for a long stay in the conquered areas.

The latest map, published in the official press yesterday, shows Iraqi troops holding a 320-kilometre front through Khuzestan, controlling about one-third of the province.

The bulk of the oilfields remain in Iranian hands. The only major towns in the occupied area are Khorramshahr, captured after weeks of fierce fighting, and Susangerd, where Iraqis are still holding out.

Reporters who visited the front recently found it deep in mud under the first week of winter rain and echoing with intermittent artillery exchanges. The Iranian air force is still airborne and diplomats report it raided the major Iraqi town of Al Amarah four days ago.

But the Iraqi troops are well dug in and their front follows natural defence lines. Yesterday's map shows that mountains and two rivers protect most of the front in Khuzestan.

Earlier maps indicated the Iraqis had made three much smaller thrusts over the border into the highlands north of Khuzestan, the biggest near the Iranian border town of Qasr-e-Shirin.

In a village near Khorramshahr the Iraqi government has opened schools, shops, clinics, and a farm centre for those of the local ethnic Arabs who remain. The investment indicates it will not easily give up a city bought with so much blood.

Publicity here for demands by some of these people for autonomy suggests that in the longer term Iraq may not wish to see direct Iranian rule return to the area.

## MAC2 The Complete Micro Computer Company offers the Complete Micro Computer System



Mini Micro Computer Corporation  
Fakhry & Taher Bldg, Bliss Street  
Tel: 350947; P.O.B. 113-6008, Beirut, Lebanon  
Tripoli: tel: 626834  
Jordan: tel: 61425  
Telex: 21845 Target Jo  
P.O.B. 9973, Amman

1. Printer
2. Screen
3. Computer
4. Disk Drive
5. Telephone Hookup
6. Cassette
7. Graphic Tablet

MAC2  
• Services  
• Equipment  
• Software Support







# Jordan Weekly Calendar

of its kind in Jordan: in it the artist has used natural materials. On display at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman.

\*\*\* The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, continues its exhibition of paintings by Dina Zoubi, until Dec. 30. The show is open to the public at the association's exhibition hall in Jabal Luweibdeh, across the street from the French Cultural Centre.

\*\*\* The Jordan National Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by Suhail Bisharat, at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh. The exhibition will continue until Dec. 30.

**MONDAY, Dec. 29:** The Jordanian Artists' Association presents its second annual exhibition, at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City. The exhibition, which is under the patronage of Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, opens at 4:30 p.m. and will run until Jan. 3.

## RECEPTION

**MONDAY, Dec. 29:** The Soviet Cultural Centre hosts a reception in honour of Russian language students. The party will take place in the centre, off the Third Circle in Jabal Amman at 6 p.m.

## CHESS TOURNAMENT

The Royal Chess Club invites all chess players and enthusiasts to visit the club, to watch and take part in open games that are taking place as part of its 1980 tournament. The games will be held on **SATURDAY, Dec. 27, MONDAY, Dec. 29 and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31** which will be the last day in the series.

## CHURCH SERVICES

**SUNDAY, Dec. 28:** The Amman International Church (inter-denominational) holds church school for children and adults at 5 p.m. and worship services at 6 p.m. The church meets for worship at the Baptist School in Shmeisani.

\*\*\* The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal) celebrates Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and holds Morning Service at 12 noon.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 2:** The Church of the Redeemer holds Morning Service at 9:30 a.m. The church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahliyah Girls School (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.

## FILMS

**DAY, Dec. 28 and TUESDAY, Dec. 30:** The British Council presents the film "Aces High", a story of air fighting in World War I based on the play "Journey's End" by R.C. Sheriff, and starring Malcolm McDowell, Christopher Plummer, Simon Ward, Firth, Sir John Gielgud, Richard Johnson and Tim Pigott-Smith. The film will be shown on Sunday at 10 a.m. and Tuesday at 1 p.m., at the council centre in Jabal Amman.

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30:** The Goethe Institute presents "Expulsion from Paradise" (1977). This, Nikolaus Schilling's second film, shows his extraordinary talent; it took him more than five years to produce. He tells with humour and satire the story of the unknown Andy Pauls, successful neither in the United States nor in Germany. Returning to Munich from Cinecitta he tries to find a job in the cinema, television, or advertising, but he doesn't succeed. Finally, the film becomes a comedy when he returns to Italy, to the Cinecitta. The show will start at 8 p.m. (in German, with English subtitles).

## EXHIBITIONS

**CONTINUING:** The Department of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of flower arrangement by Ibrahim Arar. The exhibition, which will remain open to the public until Dec. 29, is the first

## POSTPONEMENT OF INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) announces the postponement until further notice of the above mentioned invitation, advertised Dec. 8, concerning the upgrading and expansion of the sewage treatment plant at Ain Ghazal.

Offers were due to be submitted on Jan. 31, 1981.

General Manager  
Tahsin Sabbagh

## FOR RENT FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Two bedrooms, living, dining, kitchen and two baths, with independent central heating and telephone.

Two bedrooms, living, dining, kitchen and bath.

One bedroom, livingroom, kitchen and bath. Centrally heated. Location: Shmeisani, near Birds Garden. Tel. 41443

## FOR RENT

Furnished studios. Each consists of one bedroom, kitchen and centrally heated, with shared telephone. Location: Jabal Amman, between third and fourth circles.

Tel. 41443

## INVITATION TO ALL FOREIGN COMMUNITY IN JORDAN

**KARNAK travel offers**  
instant, reliable & accurate  
international travel & hotel services  
company, personal & family account

CALL OR VISIT

1) KARNAK- King Hussein Str. Bilbisi Bldg.  
Tel. 25174/5, Tlx. 21560  
2) KARNAK- Shmeisani: Opposite Tower Hotel  
Tel. 63243, Tlx. 21560

Call KARNAK for office & home service

## A TOUCH OF LUXURY FURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT

A whole building consisting of eight flats. Two and three bedrooms, all with Italian deluxe furniture and wall-to-wall carpeting.

Living room, dining room and sitting room sets, fully equipped modern kitchen.

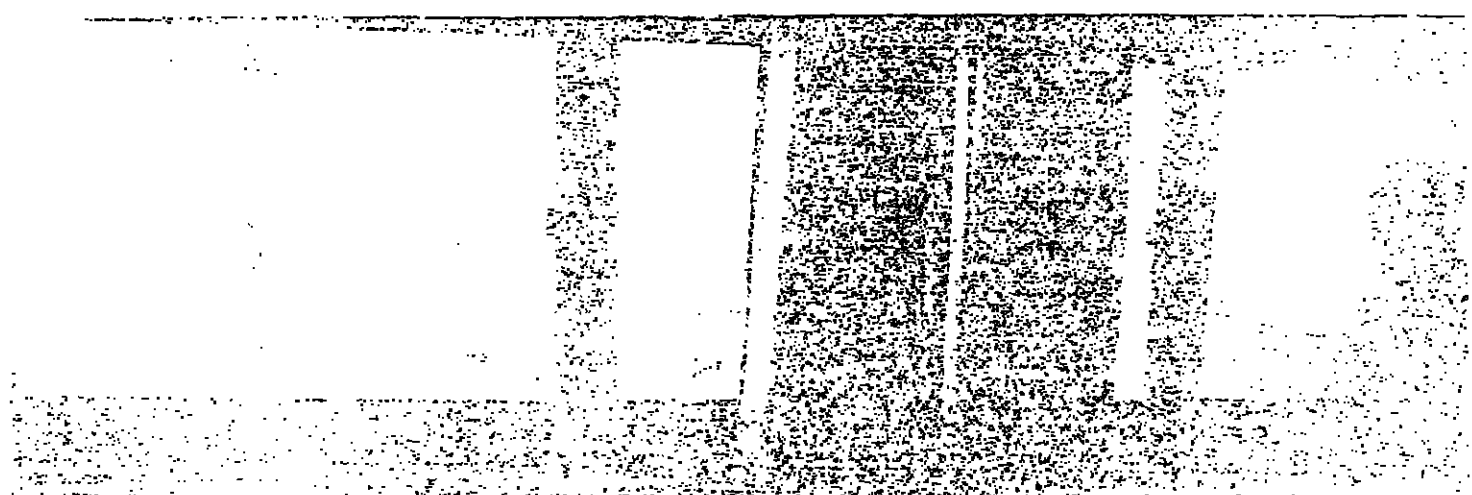
Two large bathrooms, two balconies, independent central heating, colour TV, radio, telephone, baby cots, garden for outdoor living, playground for children, elevator, private parking, water reservoir, cleaning and valet services, with many additional facilities.

For more inquiries, call: 39155

Make friends with OLD PARR Best De Luxe Scotch Whisky

Don't miss the Holiday Inn...  
Free cakes, free drinks and lots of gifts to you!  
Please reserve in advance. J.D. 3 ticket

**Holiday Inn**



"Don't give up the idea," an associate told Dr. Hashem Sabbagh, general manager of the Amman Financial Market. Dr. Sabbagh thinks, the Amman Financial Market will require a building of its own.

## Taking stock in growth of the Market

Text and photos

by Marianne Petersen

Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — The growing Amman Financial Market has a new home, it has outgrown its old quarters in the old Chamber of Commerce building, still under construction in Shmeisani.

The Financial Market began operations on January 1, 1978. During its first year, 30,000 shares were traded; by the end of the year the figure had risen to 15,000,000. By the end of October this year's trading was already JD 74,484,000 giving every indication that it will top JD 40,000,000 by the end of the year. Dr. Hashem Sabbagh, general manager and chairman, expects the market's staff of 15 to double in the year ahead to keep up with increasing business.

A government institution, the Amman Financial Market functions as both a securities exchange commission and a stock exchange. Members of the committee that direct its work are nominated by the minister of finance and selected by the Council of Ministers. One-third are government employees; the other two-thirds are selected according to individual merits from the private sector.

The 42 companies that offer shares on the market are each required to prepare a prospectus. "This is the first time it has been done in this country," Dr. Sabbagh said.

"This year there was a new phenomenon," he added. "Two privately held companies converted to public shareholding

companies." Sixteen brokerage firms, which are required to provide semi-annual financial statements to the Market, have offices near it in the new building. The largest are the Jordan Securities Company, the Arab Finance Corporation and the Jordan Investment Bank, with a combined capital of JD 9 million. The minimum capital requirement for a broker to receive authorisation is JD 100,000, with an additional JD 20,000 bank guarantee.

"We prefer publicly-held brokerage companies," Dr. Sabbagh said. "Our target is for all to be publicly-held." At present three are publicly-held, nine are semi-public and four are partnerships.

The Financial Market's record

trading day so far is Feb. 2, 1980, when JD 592,306 changed hands. Record growth stocks are Jordan Insurance Company, which has grown from JD 1 to JD 12. The

stock of the Arab Bank has grown from JD 40 to JD 120, and the Arab Pharmaceutical Company holds third place; its shares have doubled in value.



Business by telephone

Keeping an eye on the "big board"

Most brokers' offices are located near the trading room, though a few are on an upper floor. Public gallery visitors can be seen through the glass partition.

## ON THE OCCASION OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE Darwish Al Khalili and Sons Co.,

are pleased to announce to embassies, the diplomatic corps and hotels that they are fully prepared to sell all household and electric appliances free of customs duties (bonded warehouse) to those eligible to buy duty-free.

- British DORIC television sets (from Rediffusion)
- American refrigerators (MARSHALL: 12, 14, 17, 19, 24 ft.)
- General Freezers (up right, Chest)
- American gas cookers (premier gas ranges)
- American NORGE washing machines and dryers
- American carpets of various sizes
- Kitchen utensils, electric sweepers, OSTERIZER fruit mixers, MARSHALL room air conditioners.

Darwish Al Khalili and Sons Co., Jabal Amman, Second Circle, Al Sukhary St. Tel: 44505, P.O. Box 923542, TLX: 61403

The best sherry in the world.



# JORDAN TIMES Middle East Monitor

## Israeli envoy blasts 'Times' for its series on Palestine

LONDON: Israel's ambassador to Britain has accused *The Times* of London of publishing "a bold apology for what is none other than basic PLO doctrine" in an eight-part series on Palestinian problems.

Ambassador Shlomo Argov said in a furious letter that the series by the newspaper's Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk, is "no more than the traditional fare of all who seek to cast aspersions on the reality and legality of the Jewish state of Israel."

The series concluded Wednesday. On Tuesday some 50 protesters rallied outside *The Times* building to protest against the articles.

*The Times* reported the demonstration and said its leader, Mr.

## Blast rocks French embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT: Separate explosions Friday night rocked the French embassy here and destroyed a car belonging to it, Lebanese security sources said.

A French embassy spokesman confirmed that an explosion had shattered several windows in the building, but he said nobody had been injured.

The security sources said the first blast was in the grounds of the embassy, West Beirut.

They said the car had been parked outside a hotel in another western district. There was no immediate indication of any casualties. (R)

## Gunmen attack horses, spectators at Beirut track

BEIRUT: Unknown assailants machine-gunned bettors and horses in Beirut's mid-city race track Thursday, wounding three men and forcing a cancellation of the Christmas prize race, police reported.

The track committee held an emergency session after the attack and resolved to suspend horse races in Lebanon until "proper security is ensured" for the Middle East's heaviest betting track.

Track sources say an average of \$250,000 changes hands in each of the 12 races a week in Beirut,

Eric Graus, honorary secretary of the Zionist Federation, had protested that the articles could only have been intended as an argument for "the return of Israel to the Arabs."

*Times* Foreign Editor Charles Douglas-Horne responded that "the series illuminated a human problem but nothing in it could be held to argue in favour of the repatriation of all Palestinians to Israel."

In an editorial Tuesday, *The Times* referred to criticism of the series and said, "Many people will probably read the articles as special pleading. They are not. They

are factual reporting. What people make of them is their own choice."

Ambassador Argov said the newspaper was portraying Israelis as "flotsam and parvenus -- a miserable lot who in their escape from persecution descended upon a peaceful and pastoral land, conquered it by brute force of arms, drove its indigenous population into exile and proceeded -- notorious busybodies that they were -- to litter the place."

He emphasised, in rebuttal, "the actual continued physical Jewish presence in the land of Israel through the centuries." (AP)

## UAE minister in Dacca for aid talks

DACCA: The state minister for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi, arrived in Dacca Friday at the head of a 17-man delegation for talks on bilateral cooperation and increased aid to Bangladesh.

He told newsmen at the airport his three-day visit would help to consolidate the existing friendship between the two Muslim countries.

He will attend a meeting of the Bangladesh-UAE joint ministerial commission tomorrow which will examine the UAE's financial assistance to Bangladesh.

The commission was set up during President Ziaur Rahman's visit to the UAE in March 1978.

Bangladesh has received \$75.5 million from the United Arab Emirates as credit since 1973 for importing essential commodities, industrial raw materials and equipment for linking power grids.

Abu Dhabi has also given \$17.2 million as grant to help improve Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserve.

Bangladesh is seeking more aid to implement its ambitious \$17 billion second five-year plan launched last July.

There is a top-sided balance of trade between the two nations. Bangladesh imports petroleum and petroleum products worth \$480 million from Abu Dhabi each year and sells shrimps, frozen fish, spices, tea, and jute goods worth only \$6 million dollars.

Bangladesh, however, earns nearly \$50 million a year as remittances from Bangladeshis working in the UAE. They include doctors, engineers, technicians and construction workers. (R)

where \$5 million worth of Arabian steeds are kept in constant racing form.

A police spokesman said some 5,000 spectators panicked when gunmen opened up on horses lined up at the start for the big race and then turned their machine-guns on the stands, touching off a stampede for exit gates.

Many dove for shelter from bullets only to be trampled upon by fleeing attendants. But no serious injuries were reported in the stampede. The spokesman said the three men suffering gunshot wounds were hospitalised. (AP)

Will expand pipeline

## Turkey, Iraq agree on new oil facilities

ANKARA: Turkey and Iraq have signed an agreement to develop oil facilities in Turkey after five days of talks between delegations from both countries, it was officially announced Friday.

The two neighbouring countries will increase the present capacity of the oil pipeline leading from Kirkuk in northern Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast, from 35 million tonnes to 45-50 million tonnes annually, according to an economic cooperation protocol signed here.

They also agreed to build an oil refinery, designed to process exportable oil products, and a petro-chemicals plant at Yumurtalik, the Turkish terminal of the Iraqi pipeline.

An announcement by the Turkish foreign ministry said the two countries would also cooperate in using Iraqi heavy crude for power production.

Iraq also agreed to link the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline to a major oil refinery planned for Kirkkale, near Ankara.

The protocol, which Turkish officials said amounted to a binding agreement for both sides, was signed by Turkish deputy prime minister and chief economic planner Mr. Turgut Ozal and Iraqi Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources Tahir Tawfiq.

Mr. Tawfiq said in a speech after the signing that his country would welcome a Turkish attempt to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war and said Iraq had great confidence in Turkey.

Turkey has said it will stay neutral in the conflict. "Turkey should believe that it has a strong and loyal neighbour in Iraq. Any good deed done to us by Turkey, we will repay manifold," Mr. Tawfiq said.

The protocol signed Friday did not give any figures for increased oil supplies from Iraq to Turkey, but Turkish officials said they had reached a satisfactory agreement.

## Algiers report hits U.S. firm

ALGIERS: The Texas-based El Paso Company has been held morally responsible for causing the Algerian state oil and gas corporation Sonatrach to lose earnings estimated at \$290 million, a special Algerian parliamentary commission has determined.

The commission, which released its finding this week, said the earnings were lost in the 10 years following the signing of a contract in 1969.

The commission was created last December to investigate why the Algerian oil ministry sold

liquefied natural gas (LNG) to El Paso at unprofitable rates for nearly 10 years.

The panel found that Sonatrach had been obliged to sell the LNG at a price of 30.5 cents for each million British Thermal Units (BTU) because of "special conditions."

In 1969 El Paso signed a contract under which it would take delivery of 10 billion cubic metres of LNG over a 25-year period. Deliveries started in March 1978 under the contract, which Sonatrach renegotiated in May 1979 and amended to provide for a new base price of \$1.75 a BTU through June 30, 1983, with the price to be revised every four years.

The commission found that the indexing formula, world inflation and huge cost overruns for the LNG liquefaction plant were responsible for making the operation unprofitable.

## Turkey holds state funeral for assassinated consul

ANKARA: Turkey on Friday gave an impressive funeral ceremony to its consul general in Sydney, killed last week by alleged Armenian terrorists.

The bodies of Mr. Sarik Ariyak and his Turkish bodyguard Engin Sever, also killed in the same attack, were flown home from Australia Thursday.

At a state funeral attended by a representative of Turkey's military head of state Gen. Evren Evren, Premier Bulent Uslu, state dignitaries and members of the foreign diplomatic corps, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey would never be daunted by such attacks on its representatives. It was now more than ever determined to impress upon other countries the necessity of a determined stand against terrorism.

The death of the two men brings the number of Turks killed abroad in the last seven years, in attacks later claimed by Armenian terrorist groups, to 15.

## Kissinger plans 'personal' visits to Egypt, Israel

WASHINGTON: Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger will visit Egypt and Israel on a long-planned personal trip, his office has announced.

A spokeswoman for Dr. Kissinger, who has been an informal adviser to President-elect Ronald Reagan, said the trip, starting on Saturday and ending on Jan. 13 was "in no way related to the Reagan transition."

"Obviously they are aware that he is going but they have not asked him to go," she added.

Mr. Richard Allen, who has been named as national security adviser in the Reagan White House, told reporters the former secretary of state would have wide-ranging duties in the new administration, including travel and giving advice.

Dr. Kissinger's office said he would stop in Paris on his way to Cairo and Tel Aviv. They said it was not certain what officials he would see. (R)

Pope John Paul II

## Vatican denies 'Al Ahram' claim to Pope interview

VATICAN CITY: The Vatican has denied that Pope John Paul II gave an interview to the influential Egyptian daily *Al Ahram*, in which the pontiff was reported to have implied Israel not to obstruct Middle East peace efforts.

"No interview took place," said Father Romeo Panciroli, head of the Vatican press office.

The semi-official *Al Ahram* published the alleged interview yesterday, and quoted the Pope as "categorically rejecting" Israel's recent law declaring Jerusalem its united capital.

Pope John Paul, who has not granted a formal interview to journalists in his two-year pontificate, has always stressed his opposition to any unilateral change in the political status of occupied Jerusalem.

He last addressed the question in a Vatican audience on Dec. 20 with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. (R)

## Indian firm gets billion-dollar Iraqi contract

NEW DELHI: An Indian firm has been awarded a contract worth 9.6 billion rupees (\$1.2 billion) jointly with an Iraqi public-sector unit for water and sewerage projects in Iraq, it was reported here.

The Indian firm's share, the reports said, would be 4.2 billion rupees (\$525 million), taking the total value of contracts awarded to Indian firms in Iraq so far to 15.4 billion rupees.

Iraq decided not to give contracts to foreign firms which "deserted" it after the conflict with Iran broke out, the reports added. (Agencies)

## Mengistu engaged in 'select terrorism': rebel spokesmen

KHARTOUM: A spokesman for one of the rebel groups fighting for self-determination in Ethiopia Wednesday accused the Soviet-backed regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam of "selective terrorism" against the inhabitants of the northern Ethiopian province of Tigre.

Mr. Asfaha Hagos, of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) foreign relations department, said the Ethiopian army was preparing a new campaign to instill fear into the civilian population in areas where the guerrillas enjoy popular support.

## Israel frees imprisoned W. Germans

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM: Israel has released and deported two West Germans who planned to shoot down an Israeli civilian airliner with missiles in Kenya almost five years ago, military sources said.

Mr. Thomas Reuter and Miss Brigitte Schulz were sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a military court in December 1977 and were due to be released on Feb. 2 next year.

The authorities have never given details of the affair, but foreign press reports at the time said the two were involved in a plan to shoot down the plane at Nairobi airport.

Kenyan and Israeli security men arrested three Palestinians before they could fire the missiles. The two Germans arrived a few days later to check why the attempt failed and were arrested.

All five were extradited to Israel in February 1976.

Mr. Reuter and Miss Schulz were originally sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment but their sentences were commuted to five years after they provided signed confessions.

Military sources said they had been released as a Christmas gesture. (R)

"The government is trying to put into practice in the countryside their terrorist programmes in the towns where fear and intimidation have broken resistance in the past," Mr. Asfaha said in an interview.

The TPLF began armed resistance to the Ethiopian government with a 1975 raid on a bank and police headquarters in Aksum, in an effort to win national self-determination for 5 million ethnic Tigreans. They now claim to control 80 per cent of the 100,000-square-kilometre Tigre Province, north of Addis Ababa.

Mr. Asfaha said a substantial buildup of infantry and Soviet armour was taking place in the western Tigre town of Ende Selassie. He added that Ethiopia's Soviet-supplied MiG-21 and MiG-23 jet fighters had begun "indiscriminate bombing" of peasant villages in the central part of Tigre Province.

A left-wing guerilla TPLF has little say in West but is vehement to Soviet policies. The rebels claim entirely with weapons, and rather the superior man of the government serves to hit-and-run mobile bases in Mr. Asfaha said.

"Whatever place in Tigre we can defeat it. May certain towns for we can weaken them using our guerrilla tactics," he said. The people of Tigre side. (AP)

Soviet helicopter gunships based in the Tigre capital of Makale were also being used in raids against civilian targets. Mr. Asfaha claimed.

The TPLF is one of four major



Mengistu Haile Mariam

## Regional Briefs

TEL AVIV: Colombia's minister of defence, Mr. Louis Carlos Camacho Leyva, arrived in Israel Friday for a week-long visit as a guest of the ministry of defence. The minister, who was greeted by Deputy Defence Minister Mordecai Zipori, will visit army installations, military and aircraft industries, and holy places. Last year Israel exported \$1.2 billion worth of military equipment, and hopes to increase sales abroad, including the Kfir jet fighter. Gen. Camacho will see the Kfir assembly line during his visit, but it was not clear whether Colombia was considered a potential buyer of the aircraft. (AP)

BEIRUT: Mr. Abu Bakr Rafih, the charge d'affaires at the Saudi Embassy, today conveyed to his Lebanese counterpart a message from Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal. Mr. Rafih said the message contained an invitation to attend the meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers which will be held at Taif next month. Mr. Rafih conveyed to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis earlier this week a message from King Khaled inviting him to attend an Islamic summit due to be held at Taif on Jan. 25. (R)

CAIRO: Egypt has said it is launching a diplomatic campaign to fend off Arab efforts to get Cairo expelled from the non-aligned movement and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) because of its peace treaty with Israel. Officials reported that Mr. Boutros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, would visit Latin America next month to explain Egyptian policy in advance of the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi in February. Mr. Samir Ahmad, a senior foreign ministry official, will tour West Africa to explain Egypt's position before the OAU foreign ministers' conference in Addis Ababa in February, they added. The last non-aligned and OAU summits rejected Arab-backed resolutions to expel Egypt from the two bodies. (R)

## Bureaucratic boo-boo sent U.S. engines to Iraqi warships: GAO

WASHINGTON: Bureaucratic bungling was to blame for the U.S. government's approval of the export of eight American-made engines destined for Iraqi warships, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) says.

The GAO said that in recommending approval of the engines deal, a commerce official saw "no reason to refer to other agencies," thus preventing a State Department review that could have recognised the implications of the sale.

By the time the State Department became aware of the pending sale, the GAO said, the Italian prime minister already had made a direct inquiry to then-secretary of state Cyrus R. Vance, who passed along the word from the commerce department that the export licence was approved.

According to the GAO, one State official described the case as "the worst bureaucratic experience in which he has ever been involved." Another official called it "one of the best examples of Murphy's Law a person could find." The whimsical "Murphy's Law" holds that whatever can go wrong will go wrong.

Iran has repeatedly accused the United States of siding with Iraq in the current Arabian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. U.S. officials have denied such allegations.



Henry Kissinger

هكذا من الأصل



## A lesson to Third World countries

# How UNICEF is helping others to help themselves

'Sele  
okes

Jordan Times continues its look at the work and achievements of the children's organisation UNICEF. Today Miriam reports from south-west Ecuador on a village which stands a symbol of hope to poor communities throughout the Third World.

This year's "State of the World's Children" report from UNICEF advocates investment in development to meet the needs of the poorest of mankind and to invest in their own part. UNICEF is following this philosophy by

committing more and more of its resources to the "Strategy of Basic Services", a strategy based on backing community efforts and training development workers to improve levels of health, nutrition and education in poor communities.

To see an example of both these

ideas in action, I travelled south through Ecuador on the Pan-American Highway, eventually turning off on one of the "penetration roads" which swathe mud-dily through the tropical foliage. At first sight, Zhumiral is just one of the three million villages in the developing world. Yet it is soon obvious that it is a village on the move. A large community centre stands near the central square. Children in crisp brown and yellow uniforms are passing through on their way home from school. An electricity cable comes in low over the trees.

That night, in the community centre, I listened to Roberto Curranza, one of the original settlers of Zhumiral. "We formed a peasant union here 26 years ago", he explained, "and we fought a four-year battle for this land against both the United Fruit Company and the government of the time. Eventually, we won the land."

### Breaking backs

We are joined in the hall by another of the original settlers, Sergio Armas. "After that", he says, picking up the story, "we broke our backs for 18 years. We cleared the land, built the village, planted the cocoa trees. Our wages were miserable. And we still had to fight -- fighting land-owners for the right to use water from the stream, the right to use a road so we could sell our crops, the right to build our own road. Some of us went to jail. Thank goodness for the guanta".

At the mention of guanta, there is laughter. The guanta is a small pig-like animal. In the "bad old days" it was apparently eaten to near extinction.

Today, there are still guanta in Zhumiral. But there are also 25,000 cocoa trees in production. "In a good year", says Roberto,

"the plantation brings in 300,000 sucres (\$11,500) to the village fund".

For a village of 2,000 people, \$11,500 is not much to invest in the plantation, or in the water supply, schools, and other services which Zhumiral needs.

But two years ago the self-help efforts of this community attracted the attention of the present Ecuadorian government.

In an effort to begin redistributing resources to the poor, the Central Bank had set up a special "Fund for the Development of Marginal Rural Areas" (FODERUMA). In contrast to most financial institutions, FODERUMA lends money only to the poor -- to communities where income per head is less than \$300 a year. So far, it has channelled funds to a quarter of a million people in 82 communities and Zhumiral is one of them.

Loans at an effective six per cent interest for developing the cocoa plantation, and outright grants for social improvements like water supply and education, have put resources behind the efforts of the villagers. And the investment is beginning to pay off.

### Zhumiral's children

The pride of Zhumiral today is the children's centre, a long low building near the centre of the village. Above the considerable noise of 50 three-to-six year olds, I talked with Imelda, Chelita and Espala, the village women who run the centre and whom UNICEF helped to train.

For 1978 also saw the beginning of UNICEF's co-operation with FODERUMA -- and with Zhumiral, Imelda, Chelita and Espala, along with sixteen other people from similar communities in Ecuador, were given a short training course in child development and the needs of pre-school children. They were chosen for this training by the villagers themselves -- and they are just three of the 350,000 community development workers whom UNICEF helped to train last year. The work they are now doing in Zhumiral, is a daily example of what training hopes to achieve.

All around, children played with hand-puppets, building blocks, and simple locally made educational toys. Others played more boisterous games. All were exploring, experimenting and enjoying. And Imelda, Chelita and Espala attended to every child.

At 11 o'clock, hands were washed and noses wiped and the children, for once, all sat down together at the same time to eat specially prepared, and specially nutritious, food. Afterwards, they began to drift away, some with their mothers, others with older brothers and sisters. All the village knows, and especially the mothers with whom I talked, that the centre is helping their children's mental and physical development.

It is on experiences such as this that UNICEF has based its Strategy of Basic Services. It is a strategy based on the belief that the needs of poor communities can be met at very low cost by

backing a community's own efforts and training development workers who are of, by and for that community.

After a few months training, for example, a community health worker can offer nutrition and water supply advice, hygiene education; maternal and child health care; immunisation against childhood's common diseases; and treatment for common illnesses and injuries. Four-fifths of all childhood ailments in the developing world, estimates this year's

"State of the World's Children" report, can be prevented or cured by such primary health care workers.

### Imelda

Zhumiral is still poor. And its problems will not disappear overnight. Yet it demonstrates what can be achieved by the community itself, by a government committed to meeting the needs of the poor, and by an international agency working in cooperation with

both. The hallmark of this kind of development is that it is built from within and not imposed from without. All of the villages co-operating with FODERUMA and with UNICEF are involved from the beginning in discussing problems, deciding priorities, and evaluating results. Imelda, Chelita and Espala, for example, have now decided that they want to be trained, and to educate themselves, in working with and advising the women of Zhumiral so that

they can further improve the health and the lives of their children.

But perhaps the greatest testimony to what has been achieved here is the answer given by Imelda, when asked what would happen if financial assistance from FODERUMA and UNICEF was to be discontinued. "The children's centre will continue", she replied quietly. "These are not the children of FODERUMA or UNICEF. These are our children".

The ideal of eradicating the worst aspects of absolute poverty over the next two decades can and should be achieved. (UNICEF "The State of the World's Children")

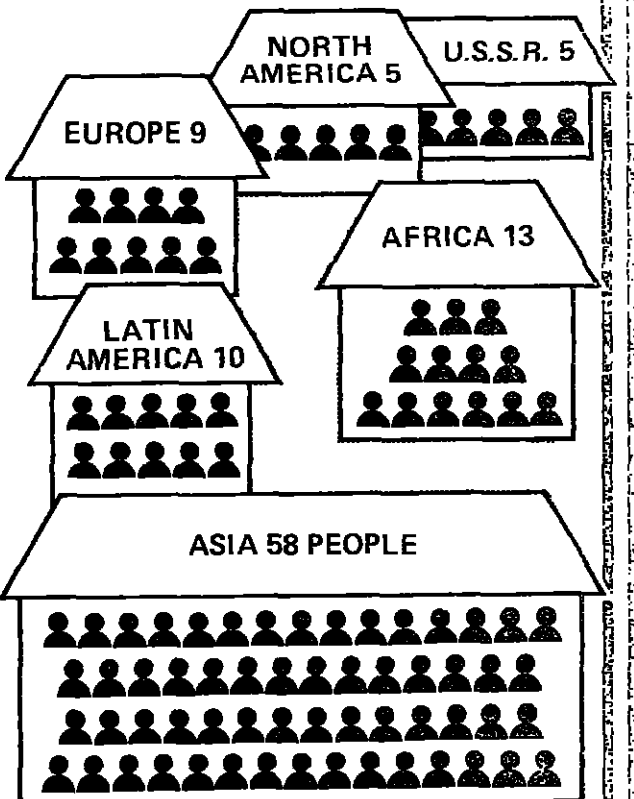
## THE POOREST THIRD

On present trends, the poorest third of the world will see only marginal improvements in their lives:-



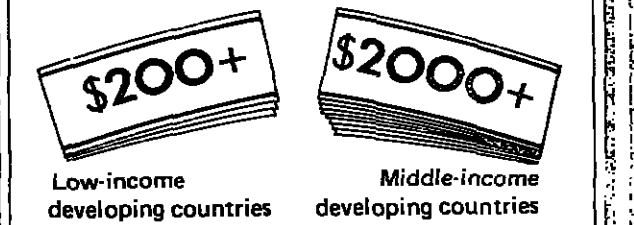
## THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

The world of 2000 AD imagined as a village of 100 people:-

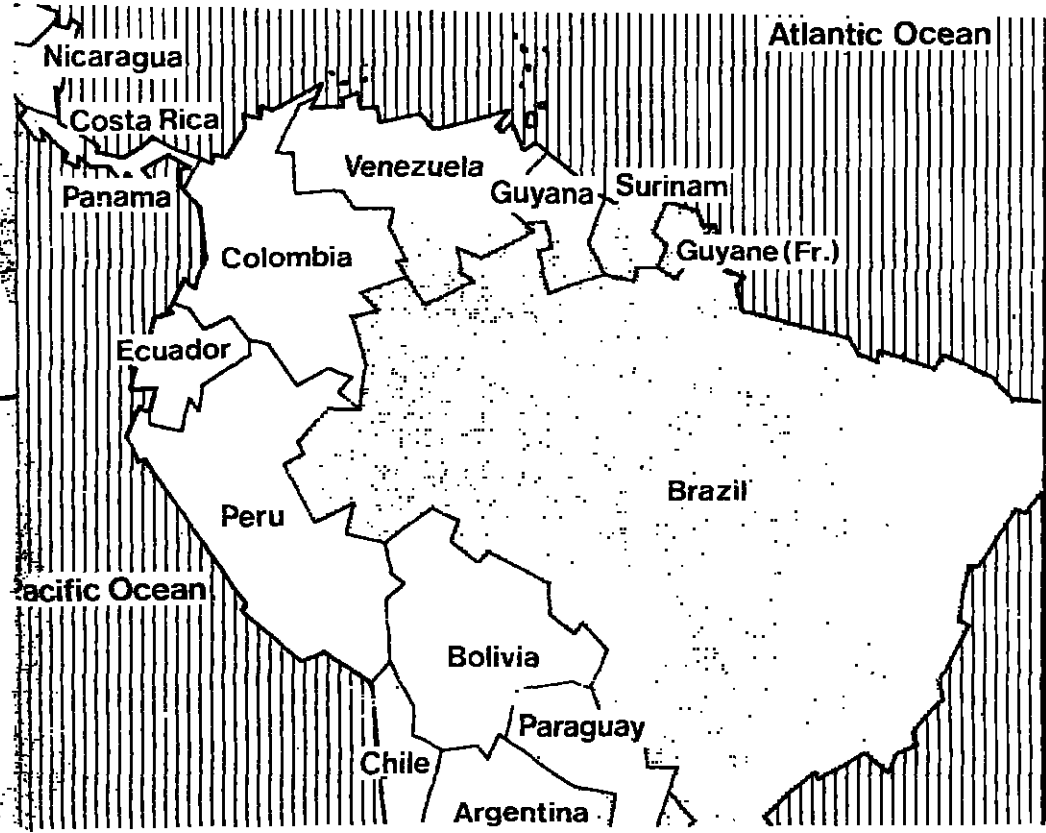
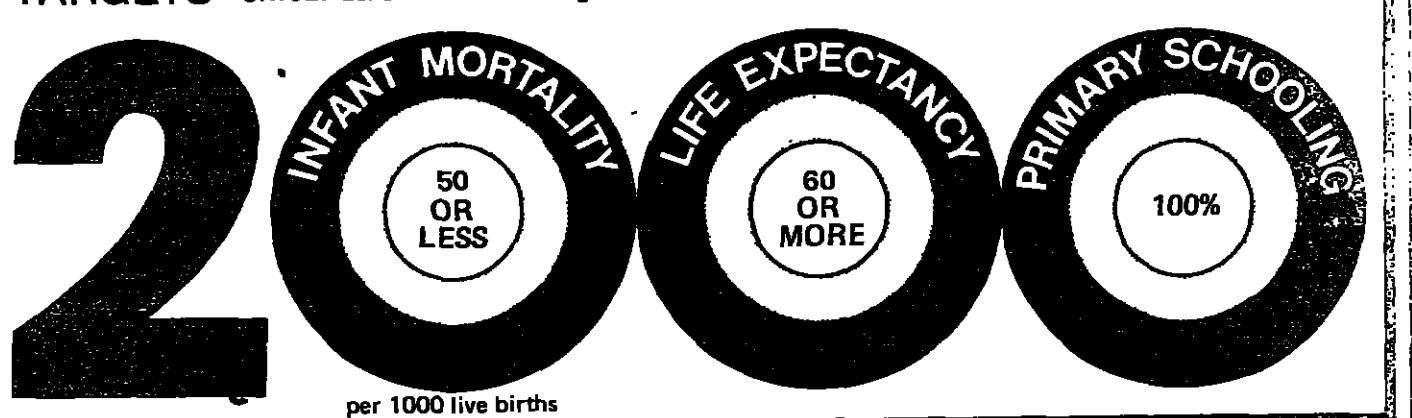


## THE WIDENING GAP

GNP PER HEAD BY YEAR 2000



TARGETS UNICEF believes that these targets can be reached in all nations by the end of the century:-



Ecuador, on the Pacific coast of South America.

## Cattle inchers nose round

AFRICAN cattle ranches are counting noses more than ever if a police expert works out.

Police are testing whether cattle can be identified by noseprints as people can be identified by fingerprints. Col. Phillipus Putter said, "use simple stamp-pad ink for noseprints because normal print ink proved too oily and slow for cattle."

Experiments have been going on for three months with fingerprint experts taking the skins of slaughtered cattle to police headquarters to make prints. When we examined the noseprints had taken we found that the ridges on the ridges on the nose of the cattle are practically the same as those you find on human fingers. The friction ridges by which prints are caused."

Col. Putter added, "But, while at a cattle noseprint we take more on the ridge ridges than on the pattern as we do in fingerprints. We are anxious to find a new method of identification of stolen cattle because thieves have found it so easy to change brands or ear-



Could noseprints simplify identification?

Cattle theft is a major problem in South Africa, with more than 8,000 cases worth up to six million rand (\$8 million) reported in the 12 months ended last June.

Col. Putter says the new method will have to undergo many more tests.

"We are now experimenting on

the noseprints of calves. We still have to establish what changes there are in the lifetime of the animal. That could take as long as nine years," Col. Putter said.

He added, "But if experiments are successful, any farmer who cares for his cattle could take their noseprints and keep a record of

them in case the animal gets stolen."

"These noseprints could also serve to identify pedigreed animals which have, at times when sold, been subjected to fraudulent schemes in which the pedigreed animal is replaced by a similar other animal."

Col. Putter said future experiments would be conducted with the assistance of a veterinary researcher.

In the meantime, any farmer who doesn't want his prize bull stolen just needs a simple ink pad, a sheet of white paper, and a lot of courage. (Agencies)

## A look behind the lens

By Dolores A. Barclay

THE CINEMA is the lifeblood of Akira Kurosawa, a man who never wanted to be a filmmaker but eventually tried to end his life out of despair for the movie industry.

"I don't care if people forget about me completely," said the 63-year-old director. "But I do hope they will keep my films in their hearts."

Mr. Kurosawa is Japan's premier filmmaker, creator of *Rashomon*, *The Seven Samurai* and *Drunken Angel*. Now he has once again painted the screen in giant brush strokes with *Kagemusha*, a sweeping adventure of feudal Japan.

It is the most expensive movie ever made in Japan, costing \$6.5 million.

"The cost of everything has risen dramatically in Japan in the past 10 or 12 years and film companies are still trying to make movies with budgets of 20 years ago," he said during a recent interview. Mr. Kurosawa speaks little English, and spoke through an interpreter.

"Japanese film companies also seem to have been cowed, continually using the power of television," he said. "They seem to be content with producing films that look like television movies."

Kurosawa films would have difficulty conforming to the small screen. They are vast monuments that explode with detail, fusing the artistic discipline of the traditional Japanese theatrical forms -- *No* and *Kabuki* with the spectacle of Cecil B. DeMille.

The tragic flow of history is important to this former student of history. "There is a saying in Japanese that means go back and study the past with the implication that that will teach you how to live in the future," he said. "That saying more or less summarises my attitude in terms of my work in showing today's audience how people lived."

In *Kagemusha*, which has 200 horses and 400 extras as soldiers, there is almost a hint of Shakespearean fatalism, which is enhanced by the visual effect of angles. Mr. Kurosawa moves his soldiers at angles -- up and down hills, through the sharp edges of castles.

"I don't feel there's a Shakespeare influence, but it is the period of Japan that creates that effect," he said.

Mr. Kurosawa grew up in Japan at a time when movies were considered an improper pastime.

"Children who went to movies were thought of as rowdies," he said. "But my father had a great love of cinema and regularly took us all to movies, from nursery school on."

Mr. Kurosawa studied as a painter, but could not support himself as an artist. So he answered a newspaper advertisement for an assistant director with a Japanese film company.

"But I still didn't want to be a filmmaker," he said. "Especially because I had gone to the studio many times and had been completely horrified at seeing actresses in all their makeup. It was eerie and I didn't want any part of it."

After he had immersed himself in the movie industry, the political climate in Japan began to change, steadily leading that nation to World War II.

Mr. Kurosawa said his scripts had to pass a censorship board during the war years. They were constantly rejected. "Even now when I think about those censors, I become enraged," he said softly.

Ten years ago, Mr. Kurosawa tried to kill himself. It is a subject he does not like to talk about.

"There were a number of reasons," he said. "A major one was that I felt desperate about the movie business. I had made a film with a tiny budget in a very short period of time and it still lost money and the Japanese film industry as a whole was looking very bad."

A physical illness that he was not aware of at the time contributed to his suicide attempt because it caused depression, he said.

"I look back at all the letters I received from all over the world after I did that thing I now feel was terrible stupidity," he said. "Everyone was telling me that if Japan was so uncomfortable, please live in their country."

"Now I owe all those people an apology." (AP)



## Toyota, Nissan officials see '80 boom continuing

TOYOTA CITY, Japan, Dec. 26 (R) — Japan's booming car industry is expected to continue its rapid growth in 1981, according to officials of the country's two largest car makers, Toyota and Nissan.

Mr. Yoshitake Fujimaki, managing director of Japan's largest car company, Toyota, said in an interview that although the company was "sensitive" to the trouble in producing countries of Western Europe and the United States, it still expected to continue to export as many cars as it did in 1980.

Despite plantings abroad about rising Japanese imports and the possibility of a new trade agreement, Mr. Fujimaki doubts that Toyota's export will fall by more than 100,000 units from the 1.7 million shipped this year.

He said that the economic situation in the West will be the main factor in the firm's slightly reduced exports next year, rather than protectionist sentiment, and he predicted a stronger yen will force Toyota to again raise prices.

Mr. Fujimaki said that the company's sales in the United States will be about 1.3 million units, a slight increase from 1.2 million in 1980. He said that the company's sales in the United States will be about 1.3 million units, a slight increase from 1.2 million in 1980.

The firm's official predicted

that while there might be a slight reduction in sales to Common Market countries, which have protested against Japanese firms' aggressive tactics, he said that each country in Western Europe would be looked at differently.

But Mr. Fujimaki said other European countries such as Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had no major industry to protect and could be considered prime marketing areas.

Japan's number two car firm, Nissan (Datsun) takes a similar view of the world market, although Mr. Tsuneko Nakayama, general manager at its super-automated plant at Zama in the outskirts of Tokyo, said in a recent interview that he was worried production might slow down.

But the concern of Mr. Nakayama, who presides over a show-case plant where 6,200 workers with the help of some 100 long-armed welding robots named after popular Japanese singers and actresses manage to turn out 37,000 cars a month, does not extend to having to lay off workers.

While hundreds of thousands of Western car workers have been made idle, Mr. Nakayama boasts that no-one has been laid off at Nissan since 1949.

And in the fast expanding post-war car business in Japan, the same is true at Toyota and other companies, which actually make

less than 40 per cent of the total production. Their hundreds of parts suppliers, who meet computer-set delivery times for the thousands of parts that go into a modern car, bear the brunt of any downturn.

But neither the industry nor the government has precise figures on job loss among part firms during slumps, the last of which took place after the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Mr. Nakayama believes that as long as his plant continues to achieve annual 10 per cent gains in productivity — impressive leaps when compared to rises in the West where strong labour unions have sometimes delayed labour-saving automation — and Japanese cars hold an edge over their rivals in fuel economy and reliability, his plant is almost immune from major headaches.

Nissan Managing Director Yoshihisa Yokoyama said overall sales in the six months ended in October jumped by more than 16 per cent to 1.36 million vehicles, with exports rising by 33 per cent, offsetting slow sales at home.

### U.S. imports seen falling

The Nissan director sees exports to the United States in the six months next April falling to about 300,000 from 331,000 in the previous six months when the company shipped 758,000 vehicles to overseas markets, well

above the 597,000 it sold at home. Both Toyota and Nissan blame the projected slip in their sales in the United States on high interest rates, competition from U.S. built small cars and a rising yen that forced Japanese producers to raise dollar prices by some 17 per cent last year.

Mr. Fujimaki of Toyota said the Japanese currency should gather strength next year, making the price of Japanese cars more expensive overseas.

Japanese company officials said that to avoid charges of dumping cars below cost, prices must be increased in line with gains in the yen's value, which means more dollars are needed to buy fewer yen.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	308.50/310.50
U.K. sterling	725.70/730.10
West German mark	157.40/158.40
Swiss franc	173.70/174.70
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	33.10/33.30
French franc	68.10/68.50
Dutch guilder	144.60/145.50
Swedish crown	70.10/70.50
Belgian franc	97.40/98.00
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	148.50/149.40

## Swiss bank reports speak of excellent bullion earnings

ZURICH, Dec. 26 (R) — The boom in gold trading this year in Zurich, which claims to be the world's most important physical bullion market, appears to have brought windfall profits for the Swiss banks that specialise in the metal.

The year began on a hectic note when the price of gold soared above \$870 an ounce in January, and the pace rarely slackened for the three biggest Swiss banks involved in the market.

Harassed gold dealers were often reduced to stammering, nervous exhaustion as investors jammed phone lines in the scramble to join the gold rush. Bank offices were swamped with paperwork they could scarcely control any more, and competition from rival centres such as London, Luxembourg and Frankfurt grew fierce.

Most of the Swiss banks' latest quarterly reports speak of excellent earnings from gold in 1980, and bullion sources say that in most cases the profits have been easily a record. Actual earnings figures are not published.

Zurich's big chance in gold trading came in 1968 when the London market had to close for a few weeks because of an international currency crisis.

The big three Swiss banks jumped into the breach and took over the market of the newly

mined gold from the world's two largest suppliers, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Thanks to its status as an outlet for South African and Soviet gold, the Zurich market could attract wealthy potential buyers, including in recent years central banks of oil-exporting and other countries seeking to diversify their assets out of the dollar.

But all has not been plain sailing. At the beginning of 1980 the Swiss government imposed a 5.6 per cent tax on the purchase of any gold actually delivered in Switzerland.

Big buyers can get around the tax by purchasing gold held in a duty-free warehouse. This is considered as merely in transit in Switzerland and therefore escapes tax.

But the Zurich bullion bankers believe they have lost some central bank custom because of the levy, and Union Bank of Switzerland General Manager Robert Studer says it has almost killed the Swiss market for gold coins.

Then the Swiss customs office in September began publishing monthly statistics showing how much gold moved in and out of Switzerland and naming the foreign countries involved.

The Zurich banks are furious at what they consider a harmful indiscretion and are trying to have publication of the statistics sup-

pressed or curbed in scope.

The Zurich bankers fear some countries named in the customs statistics will take their business elsewhere to escape the publicity.

Mr. Hans Surber, bullion manager of Bank Leu, told Reuters he believes the Soviet Union has already moved some of its gold sales from Zurich for this reason, possibly to New York.

Zurich bankers predict the Soviet Union will have sold only 50 to 60 tonnes of gold this year, compared with estimates of 230 tonnes in 1979 and 410 tonnes in 1978.

Some believe the Russians have been earning enough foreign exchange from higher prices for exported oil and from manufactured goods. Or else they sold more than their annual production in the years up to 1978 and are now cutting back to restock their own reserves.

Another theory is that the Russians are having difficulty in extracting the ore from mines situated in difficult terrain.

Other banks take the view that Moscow simply misjudged the market. They think the Russians sold too much gold early in 1979 at relatively low prices, and then waited too long in 1980 and missed the peaks of \$870 an ounce in January and \$720 in September.

Most believe Soviet gold will eventually reappear in somewhat larger quantities, but not until the price has strengthened from its present fragile level around \$590.

South African sales in 1980 are expected to be about 50 tonnes lower than the 703 tonnes sold last year due to a deliberate policy of holding some supplies back from the market.

The big rise in the price over the past year has dramatically improved South Africa's balance of payments, enabling it to sell less metal, in particular when prices have been weak, the Zurich bankers said.

Most forecast this practice will continue into 1981, though a few believe the recent fall in price has reduced South Africa's room for

manoeuvre.

In the mid-1970s Africa had big balance-of-payments problems and raising foreign exchange was a high priority. Large loans in dollars were deposited in Swiss banks.

Now the Swiss have placed a ceiling on Africa, and the bank South African sales in London and West result.

The range of currencies on the Zurich gold market expanded considerably in the past year. Whereas consisted mainly of investors, now a wider range of players appeared who play like a stock market, quickly in and out of quick profits, the bankers said.

Turnover on U.S. dollars, where gold delivery at a future date is a recent development, is valued at one-quarter of Africa's annual production.

Short-term price tend at present to be speculative and volatile, though the Z claim their own powerful buyers price from falling in the spring and bear in mind.

### Gold prices

The gold price depressed by high in America, which has financing speculation high and more attractive.

If the rates go down, as is widely expected, the price would tend to rise, the bankers said. But any such rise to be countered by world recession, expected to push and thus make gold prices added.

## Airbus Industrie to increase output, expand assembly facilities

PARIS, Dec. 26 (R) — Western Europe's plane-making consortium, Airbus Industrie, plans to step up production and expand its assembly facilities as it foresees healthy demand.

The consortium recently achieved a milestone when it won a \$1.1 billion contract for the sale of 10 advanced Airbus A300-600s, which had formerly been only American airlines.

Airbus Industrie plans to increase production steadily from the present three planes a month to four in 1981, five in 1982, eight

in 1984 and 10 the following year.

New assembly plants are being built in Toulouse, southwest France and Airbus Industrie's President Bernard Lathiere expects to double the present workforce to 40,000 in the next three to five years.

The consortium, grouping Aerospatiale of France, Deutsche Airbus of West Germany, British Aerospace, Fokker-VFW of Holland, Construcciones Aeronauticas S.A. (CASA) of Spain and a Belgian group known as Belairbus, is also developing its family of planes.

Saudia's contract brings the total number of Airbus, either ordered or on option for 39 airlines, to 460. Of these 303 are firm orders, and 157 are options.

Airbus Industrie has sold more than 50 airliners worth about \$4 billion in 1980. This is well below Boeing's total sales this year of 325 aircraft worth more than \$8 billion, but it is well above the results achieved by other U.S. manufacturers Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas.

The European member governments in the Airbus consortium have so far footed

research and development bills running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The results include the original A300 and its new smaller version, the 200-seat A310 Airbus, due to go into commercial service in 1983.

The Airbus partners will be faced in the next six months with a proposal to undertake a new project, most likely a single-aisle 140-160 seat airliner.

While it is unlikely that any of the governments will refuse to join in, there will be changes in their relative shareholdings. And there might be a new entrant, perhaps

Japan, industry officials said.

The European consortium has among its other projects a stretched 310-350 seat version (the twin-aisle TA-9) and a less likely long-range version (the TA-11) which would switch to four engines and carry 200-plus seats in basically the present A310 fuselage.

The Airbus consortium suffered a major setback when United Airlines announced two years ago that it had placed an initial order of \$1.2 billion for Boeing's twin-engine 767. This was followed by another blow when Trans World

Airlines decided to buy 10 Boeing 767's instead of the Airbus A310.

But biting deeper into the previously American-dominated world markets, the Western European planemakers later clinched sizeable deals with domestic airlines in Japan, Australia and Brazil.

Airbus Industrie has lined up a group of European Banks, supported by the British, West German and French governments' export credits guarantee departments, to finance new sales on competitive terms with the American banking system.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd's Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & drinks served.

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
Opposite Al-Hilal Maternity Hospital 3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093  
Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue during your next visit. Take-away orders welcome. Welcome and thank you.

**MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
AMMAN  
Wadi Sagra Road East of the New Traffic bridge  
Tel. 61922  
AMMAN

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd's Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & drinks served.

**Shepherd's Pub**  
You will enjoy in the same time our best quality steak in Amman and the wonderful view of the illuminated Citadel Hill.  
Special Parking. Tel. 21999  
First Wing Hotel-Jabal El-Weibdeh

To advertise in this section  
Phone 67171 - 2 - 3

## TRANSPORTATION

**SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR**  
BRAND NEW MODELS  
TEL. 25767

**NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR**  
1980 MODELS AVAILABLE  
TEL. 39197-6

**JORDAN EXPRESS CO.**  
PACKING & CRATING  
AIR & SEA FREIGHT  
TRAVEL & TOURISM  
Tel. 62722, 62723  
38141, 22565  
tlx. 21635 P.O. Box 2143

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
General Sales Agents for SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Thai Airways  
Tel. 37195, 22324, 567-8-9  
TLX. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box 7806 Amman

**FIRAS RENT-A-CAR**  
LONG OR SHORT TERM  
SHMEISANI, NEXT TO OMAR KHAYAM HOTEL TEL. 64137-8

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST**  
International Moving and shipping specialists in local and international removals. Shipping and forwarding (air, land, sea). Storage • Packing • Crating. Clearing • Door-to-door service. WANTS ALL OVER THE WORLD. Jabal Hussein, Firas Circle Tel. 64050 P.O. Box 926467 TLX 22205 Amman - Jordan

## FURNITURE

**Scandinavian**  
Civil Defence St. New Room Tel. 68900.  
Now Danish names at the Scandinavian Showroom! Furniture by CADO & Fritz Hansen; Lighting by Louis Poulsen & Co. Contract furnishing complete for the office and home also available.

To advertise in this section  
phone 67171-2-3

**FINLANDIA**  
Practical & comfortable office & home furniture in traditional Finnish quality and design.  
Bedroom sets  
Appointment of fine Finnish design glass & earthenware  
Distinctive gifts of all kinds  
Near Abou Ahmed restaurant, Jabal Amman. Tel. 42967

## MISCELLANEOUS

**OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.**  
The best ever made in optics  
Jordan International Hotel Tel. 42943

**Visit Caiwan Bai**  
At Al-Musashin Youth Center Specialised in:  
Olive Wood, Mother of Pearl Gold Jewellery & all kind of Jewellery Products wholesale  
Tel. 67191, 45888 P.O. Box Amman - Jordan

## AQABA

**AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB, AQABA**  
Invites her clientele for the opening of the beach barbecue mixed grill Starting Oct. 16, seven days a week, from 6 p.m. - 11 p.m.  
Mixed grill: JD 2,500 a person, including free drink in the luxurious disco-bar overlooking the Red Sea. Make your reservations now.  
Aquamarina Aqaba 4333.

**MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
AQABA  
Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant  
Tel. 4633

To advertise in this section  
phone 67171-2-3

**MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
AQABA  
Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant  
Tel. 4633







After meeting between Brezhnev and Polish foreign minister

## Soviet and Polish leaders denounce Western attempts to subvert communist rule

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (R) — Soviet and Polish leaders denounced today what they called efforts by imperialists and reactionaries to subvert communist rule in Poland and intervene in its relationship with other countries of the eastern bloc.

The denunciation, clearly aimed at the West's NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) alliance, came in a statement issued after a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrtek, who arrived in Moscow last night on an official visit.

The discussions were the first at the level between Moscow and Warsaw since NATO foreign ministers issued a warning this month that sweeping sanctions would be applied if Moscow intervened in Poland's political and economic crisis.

At the same time, the Communist Party Organ *Pravda* — in an article specifically linked to Poland — said today there was no ground for strikes in communist countries and argued that when they occurred they only helped "anti-socialist forces."

The article, presented as a theoretical exposition of the role of the trade unions in communist states, was a clear expression of Moscow's concern over trends in the Polish labour movement and the platform of the Independent Trade Union, *Solidarity*.

In the Kremlin's clearest statement yet on Poland's labour problems, *Pravda* said the idea of "independent" or "free" trade unions had been expounded by anti-socialist elements soon after the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in

Russia. Their aim had been to set the labour organisations against the state and against the Communist Party, which had the duty of guiding all affairs of the society, the article declared.

The statement issued after the Brezhnev-Cyrtek meeting followed the lines of Soviet commentaries on the NATO warning and clearly reflected Kremlin concern that the West was trying to tie its hands over Poland.

It said Mr. Brezhnev had expressed confidence that the Polish people would, under the guidance of the Communist Party, very quickly overcome their problems.

While denying that it will intervene in Polish affairs, the Soviet Union has left no doubt that it would be ready to send aid to the Warsaw authorities if party chief Stanislaw Kania said the security situation was getting out of hand.

The Brezhnev-Cyrtek statement, as quoted by the official Soviet news agency TASS, accused imperialists of seeking to interfere in Poland's "allied relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism."

Moscow has described its action in Czechoslovakia and in Afghanistan a year ago, as well as Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and Cuba's military aid to left-wing governments in Angola and Ethiopia, as "socialist inter-

national assistance."

The *Pravda* article, clearly pointing to what the Kremlin sees as the current source of danger in Poland, said only enemies of socialism insisted that trade unions in a communist country should struggle against the government.

Once communist power had been established, the oppression and exploitation of capitalism disappeared and there was no longer any struggle between classes, *Pravda* said.

"All this shows that in the new society there is no social soil or reason for a political confrontation between trade unions and the state, and consequently that the trade unions have no need to resort to strikes and other extreme measures to defend the interests of the workers..."

"Work stoppages at factories... and this is shown convincingly by recent developments in Poland... play into the hands of anti-socialist elements who are striving to give a completely different resonance to an economic protest and are trying to turn society away from the socialist path of development," *Pravda* declared.

But at the same time, the article added, unions in communist states had to operate in accordance with national conditions and traditions and should not blindly copy the experience of other bloc countries.

## Afghan demonstration marks first anniversary of Soviet intervention

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — About 50 Afghans staged a 24-hour sit-down demonstration outside the Soviet embassy in New Delhi today in protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan one year ago.

Some of the demonstrators, who were in Kabul last Christmas, recalled to reporters how Soviet troop-carrying transport planes began arriving every few minutes at Kabul airport and how on Dec. 27 they heard over the radio that they had a new government led by Mr. Babrak Karmal.

The demonstrators carried posters saying "Down with Babrak, this puppet of the Russians in Afghanistan" and "Death to Leonid Brezhnev."

The same demonstrators, including students, old men and women, had staged similar protests during the four-day state visit to India by Mr. Brezhnev earlier this month.

The Afghans, who sat on a patch of grass outside the Soviet embassy and were watched by Russian

security men and armed Indian police, said they intended defying the cold winter weather and spend all night in the open.

More Afghans were expected to join them in a protest march on the embassy tomorrow.

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia, the press marked the anniversary with one newspaper noting that it "remains a major concern."

"The Afghanistan question, regardless of the crises which have meanwhile developed in the world remains a major concern and an exceptionally important threat to the peace and stability of today's world," the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* said.

"Today, a year since the Soviet intervention, the Afghan knot is still untied and, apparently, even more entangled. Both externally and internally prospects are poor for this unusual war to end soon, and there is hardly a side which can win that war in the foreseeable future, still less lose it," the nationally-read paper said.

## World News Briefs

### China trial stalled after Jiang outbursts

PEKING, Dec. 26 (R) — China's special court remained in recess today after what Chinese sources described as angry outbursts by Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing on Wednesday.

The court had adjourned without completing the summing-up of charges against Jiang Qing, the last stage before the verdicts and sentences are passed.

The summing-up has already been completed for the nine other defendants, all accused of crimes committed during the Maoist Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Sources said that Jiang Qing, who had previously been marched out of court for shouting at a witness and the judges, continued her outbursts on Wednesday.

The sources anticipated that the prosecution would call for a death sentence on Jiang Qing, who is reported to have told the court she acted during the Cultural Revolution at Mao's behest.

### 24 Filipinos drowned as motorboat capsizes

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP) — Twenty-four persons were confirmed dead and six others missing after a motorboat with at least 146 people aboard capsized in heavy seas on Christmas Eve in the southern Philippines, the official Philippine News Agency reported today.

PNA quoted some survivors as saying the launch *Alfredo* was overloaded by people trying to get home for Christmas. The agency said 116 passengers were rescued.

The accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon off Surigao City, 720 kilometres southeast of Manila. The boat has left Surigao for Siargao Island about 48 kilometres to the east when it ran into big waves that broke its outriggers. PNA said.

### Kabul radio claims successes against rebels

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP) — Afghan government forces killed scores of Muslim insurgents in the provinces of Badghis, Uruzgan, Kandahar, Zabul and Oshkhar, the state-run Radio Afghanistan reported yesterday.

Army units captured several rebel leaders, including Mr. Mohammad Ali, Maulavi Akhtar Mohammad, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Fazil Ahmad and Mr. Mir Gul, in these provinces, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in India.

Large quantities of arms with U.S., Chinese and Pakistani markings as well as leaflets were seized from the rebels, it said, without giving further details.

### Polish oil-well still ablaze

WARSAW, Dec. 26 (R) — Polish army gunners succeeded in blasting away most of the wrecked equipment above a blazing oil well as efforts to extinguish the fire continued over the Christmas holiday, PAP reported today.

The Polish news agency said about 408 people were taking part in the operation to control the fire in Karlino, northern Poland, which began 18 days ago when an exploratory drill pierced the upper layer of the deposit.

The first attempt by artillery units to shell the rig and other equipment above the well failed because of dense smoke.

But PAP said the army was using ultra red wave devices to locate the metal and some 85 per cent of the wreckage was now cleared.

Experts wanted to remove the crumpled red hot metal above the burning geyser before the next stage of the operation.

### Soviet dissidents jailed after hijack protest

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP) — Five Soviet dissidents have been jailed for 10 days on charges of hooliganism after gathering in Moscow to commemorate a failed airplane hijacking in 1970 by Jews seeking to emigrate, dissident sources said yesterday.

The five were reported among 14 people taken into custody outside the Lenin Library in downtown Moscow.

The other nine were released after four hours of questioning, the sources said.

In all, 26 people were convicted in connection with the failed attempt to board and hijack an aircraft from Leningrad's Smolny airport and fly it to Sweden.

In April of 1979, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev pardoned five Jews convicted of participation in the crime, reducing to five the number of those being held.

## 10,000 arrested in clash at W.India protest rally

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP) — Club-swinging police today broke up a rally of several thousand farmers and opposition party members demanding higher government support prices for sugar cane and onions in the state of Maharashtra, the United News of India reported.

More than 10,000 people were arrested, including two former cabinet ministers, other top opposition leaders and several legislators, UNI said.

The news agency said some people were injured in the clashes, but it did not mention any deaths.

The arrests at Nagpur, 650 kilometres northeast of Bombay, marked the end of a "Long March" through the state by the politicians and their followers to draw attention to the farmers' demands.

The police moved against the protesters after they violated a ban on rallies and tried to break through a police cordon, officials said.

Those arrested included former industry minister George Fernandes and former steel minister Chandrajit Yadav and Mr. Sadashivrao Bagaitkar, a member of parliament, UNI said. It said Mr. Sharad Pawar, a former chief minister of Maharashtra who led the 360-kilometre march to Nagpur to focus attention on the farmers' demands, was also detained.

About 4,000 marchers were arrested yesterday, including two members of parliament, former railway minister Madhu Danavate and his wife Pramila, UNI said.

At least six people have been killed during several weeks of demonstrations and clashes with

police, the agency reported. Protesters have disrupted telecommunications in the state, blocked road traffic and sabotaged railroad tracks, UNI said.

The march took place despite a ban and various efforts by the state government to prevent it over the past few days.

The opposition leaders originally planned to present their demand for higher onion, sugar and cotton prices to the state assembly.

But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, which also rules Maharashtra, had the assembly session curtailed by a week to avoid a confrontation.

The farmers, escaping police pickets at the city's various entry points, reached Nagpur on the last

day of the curtailed session and then abruptly ended the opposition members' protest.

UNI said the opposition and other detainees were held in a temporary prison and immediately known authorities plan to free Mr. Fernandes of the

Party, however, many of the detainees are being held in town.

The Maharashtra staged a 19-day agitation last month during people were killed and 7,000 arrested.

A similar movement had been launched in the state of Tamil Nadu, where more than 4,000 people were arrested yesterday.

## Hitler's chosen successor dies after lengthy illness

HAMBURG, West Germany. (Agencies) — Former Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Adolf Hitler as ruler of Nazi Germany for 23 days at the end of World War II, has died, it was reported yesterday. He was 89, and had been ill for several months.

The tall, stiff-necked admiral announced Hitler's death in a broadcast to the German people on May 1, 1945 and told them he had appointed him as his successor.

According to historical accounts, Admiral Doenitz was stunned when he learned that Hitler had chosen him as successor, the old sailor carried out the order and accepted his assignment.

He immediately tried to negotiate a surrender and later Gen. Alfred Jodl to sign the unconditional surrender inside the American allied commander Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

The grand admiral was one of the war's fiercest and the German naval commanders. He had a fanatical faith in his own and used to tell his crews: "Kill and keep on killing."

"No survivors," he would order at the commanders of his "Humanity is a weakness."

Shortly after the German surrender, Admiral Doenitz escaped by sea but was arrested and sentenced to 10 years onment at the 1946 Nuremberg war crimes trials.

Among the charges of which he was convicted were participation in an order to shoot allied commandos taken and ordering the continuation of the war as head of state after Hitler's death.

In 1947 he was moved to the sprawling red-brick to Spandau in West Berlin, along with Hitler's former deputy Hess and other Nazi prisoners.

In prison, he showed an obsession for keeping fit and continuously pace up and down his cell for exercise.

"You have to keep healthy to get out of this hole," he once said. Released in 1955 after a successful prostate operation, he in Amuehleh with his wife, a nurse at a Hamburg hospital. Three years later, he published controversial memoirs titled *I Render Account* accusing Gen. Eisenhower of placing Germany in the hands of the Russians by insisting on an unconditional surrender.

Born in Berlin in 1891, Mr. Doenitz was the son of a sea captain. The sea was his life and he first joined the German navy in 1910. He commanded some of the first fighting submarines during World War I and later boasted in a book that he forged a new naval by building up the U-boat fleet in the 1930s.

Unlike other leading Nazi officers whose names were associated with atrocities, admiral Doenitz won the wartime respect of his enemies. Senior allied naval officers visited him in release from Spandau.

While willing to talk about his wartime experiences, he commenting on West German politics except for occasional remarks urging an end to the prosecution of former Nazis.

He joined the Nazi Party at its inception and began building submarine fleet even before a 1935 treaty with Britain released of the restrictions imposed on German armament by the 1919 Versailles.

He was made an admiral in 1942 after scoring important successes with U-boats early in the war and became grand admiral in command, he dismissed all senior German admirals believed in the superiority of surface vessels.

In 1945, he commanded the operation in which thousands of German refugees were ferried across the Baltic Sea in the advancing Russian troops.

Both of his sons died in action during the war. In Bonn, a defence ministry spokesman said Admiral Doenitz would not receive military honours at his burial, not would the German armed forces send wreaths.

The armed forces has issued instructions that soldiers were attend his funeral in uniform, the spokesman added.

Plans for the funeral were not yet known.

## Shahi ends 3-day visit to China

PEKING, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has accepted an invitation to visit Pakistan, probably in the coming year, Pakistani sources said today. The invitation was given to Zhao yesterday by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who left Peking for Hong Kong today after a three-day visit to China.

Mr. Shahi met yesterday with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao to discuss Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Iran-Iraq war and other international issues.

Mr. M.A. Bhaty, Pakistan's additional foreign secretary, said Mr. Shahi came as part of a frequent exchange of views between the two neighbouring countries. He said there had been new events since Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq visited China in May.

"One which worries us and China is the situation in the Gulf, the conflict there," he told a reporter. He said Mr. Shahi had explained Gen. Zia's efforts to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, in which each side feels it could suffer badly by yielding.

He also said Pakistan expected and hoped the United Nations secretary general could play a role in solving the Afghanistan question.

Mr. Bhaty said Pakistan and China share the common position of not recognising governments set up through external interference, such as in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In earlier speeches Mr. Shahi and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua both demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

China is in the midst of economic readjustment, down over ambitious approved previously. The press says China has been more than it can afford to do.

Mr. Shahi did not see Chairman Hua Guofeng, premier was host to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq on state visit to Peking last month who resigned the premier September, may also see down as party leader.

Pakistani sources said Shahi's visit had been "very with very wide-ranging discussions of all the problems." They said the Chinese are to share most of Pakistan's concerns and concerns on a ranging from the Gulf to Afghanistan to Southeast Asia.

China aid for Pakistan has not been a topic, though

Mr. Shahi and Chinese leaders also discussed the interplay of the policies of the two superpowers in this region, Mr. Bhaty said.

"Both countries attach importance to their friendship and understanding," he said. "Their perceptions are similar. They also attach importance to keeping in contact."

Zhao told Mr. Shahi that "both

being developing countries and Pakistan should let each other and benefit from each other's experience."

He added, "The success of a developing country's economic construction depends on whether or not its economy is in keeping with its conditions, apart from political factors."

China is in the midst of economic readjustment, down over ambitious approved previously. The press says China has been more than it can afford to do.

Mr. Shahi did not see Chairman Hua Guofeng, premier was host to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq on state visit to Peking last month who resigned the premier September, may also see down as party leader.

Pakistani sources said Shahi's visit had been "very with very wide-ranging discussions of all the problems." They said the Chinese are to share most of Pakistan's concerns and concerns on a ranging from the Gulf to Afghanistan to Southeast Asia.

## Christmas around the world

LONDON, Dec. 26 (Agencies) — Christmas Day, 1980, broke the tedium of captivity for U.S. hostages in Iran, brought a rampage of radical violence to West Berlin and pointed up the year's changes in Poland, the only country where communist rule co-exists with mass devotion to Christianity.

The Polish Pope, John Paul, visited the world "Happy Christmas" in 41 languages and, in a message to his homeland, said that the new freedoms won by its church and its independent trade unions threaten no one, inside or outside the country.

As the churches of Western Europe and their adherents around the world commemorated the birth of Christ, about 10,000 worshippers gathered in Manger Square in the little town of Bethlehem, now under Israel's military occupation as part of the West Bank territory captured in the 1967 war.

The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Beltritti, celebrated midnight mass.

Tourism officials said the numbers of pilgrims was a bit lower this year than last, and Bethlehem's Arab mayor, Elias Freij, blamed the fall on tension in the region. But the atmosphere was generally relaxed.

The eastern United States was experiencing a cold snap, with morning temperatures in New York at minus 18 centigrade — the city's coldest Christmas for 108 years. But most of Western Europe was balmy and dry.

In Iran, where 52 American diplomats spent their second Christmas in captivity, a Vatican envoy saw about half the hostages — their first outside visitor in eight months — and reported they were in good health and spirits.

The two women among them,

Katherine Koob and Elizabeth Ann Swift, had decorated a Christmas tree in the hostages' secret place of captivity, and "cried and laughed at the same time" when they saw their pastoral visitor, Monsignor Annibale Bugnini, the papal ambassador to Iran, told reporters.

Iranian Protestant clergymen performed services for other hostages. Three diplomats have been held all along at the Iranian foreign ministry, but Iran's official Pars news agency said that all 49 in the main captive group attended the Christmas services.

On a generally quiet Christmas by late afternoon in Europe there had been none of the large-scale accidents which often mar the busy holiday travel period — violence erupted in West Berlin.

The city's biggest public Christmas tree went up in flames as supporters of a radical squatters' movement, protesting at the recent arrest of five people who had housing, smashed shop and bank windows, looted stores and started at least five fires.

The predominantly Catholic people of Poland meanwhile saw and heard Christmas messages on their state radio and television networks. The wave of religious broadcasts was unprecedented in the country's 36 years of communist rule.

Reuter correspondent Brian Mooney described the festivities as austere, the mood as hopeful.

Pope John Paul spoke to his homeland in a pre-recorded tele-

cast on Christmas Eve and later a midnight mass was broadcast live over national radio from the pontiff's former see in Krakow for the first time in 30 years.

Religious broadcasts were one of the many concessions won from the authorities during the last summer's labour revolt, and Christmas measured how much Poland has since changed.

Churches throughout the country were packed as usual for services last night and today.

But in the country's economic crisis many Polish families gave up the struggle of queuing in shops for carp, the traditional Christmas dish, and made do instead with herring and frozen filets. Meat and butter were still in short supply, despite efforts to ensure fairer distribution by rationing.

Pope John Paul said in his televised message that a process of reconstruction was under way in Poland, but was not yet complete.

Around the world, in another communist state, Chinese Catholics marked Christmas by opening a second church in Peking and packing it with 1,000 worshippers for midnight mass.

In Naples, Italy, tens of thousands of Neapolitans packed into the city's 300 churches to pray for the victims of the Nov. 23 earthquake which devastated wide areas and killed 3,000 people.

Prelates and priests conducted

with a cold buffet.

Meanwhile, the London *Times*, in an investigative article, probed the reasons why Christmas evokes images of snow. The paper said white Christmas was a thing of author Charles Dickens' time, around the mid-1800s, and not of the present.

It quoted weather officials as saying that whereas two out of five Christmas were white in Dickens' day, only one in 10 is white now.

Undaunted, Britons went to their bookies and placed four-to-one odds against snow.

Hundreds of thousands of Britons received an unwanted Christmas holiday as businesses — including the steel and coal industries and many automotive, textile and engineering companies — closed because of the recession.

But despite the economic hard times, London shops were reportedly doing a sudden, bigger than usual Christmas boom.

With the stores packed, security officials stepped up their watch for a possible bombing campaign by Irish guerrillas seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

In South Africa, clanging cash registers reportedly rang up the best Christmas season ever, reflecting the wealth of a nation that annually exports 700 tons of gold at prices of around \$600 an ounce.

South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, is receiving billions of dollars in foreign revenue these days and retail sales are up 30 per cent over last year's.

The government, meanwhile, has announced a crackdown on holiday drinks, importing thousands of disposable breath analysers from West Germany.

Surprise road blocks are being set up to nab drunk drivers, who accounted for more than half the traffic accidents so far this year.



Christmas a little closer to home: a bearded Santa tours the streets of Amman laden with Christmas gifts.

vices last night and today.

But in the country's economic crisis many Polish families gave up the struggle of queuing in shops for carp, the traditional Christmas dish, and made do instead with herring and frozen filets. Meat and butter were still in short supply, despite efforts to ensure fairer distribution by rationing.

Pope John Paul said in his televised message that a process of reconstruction was under way in Poland, but was not yet complete.

special services at schools, tent cities and ships where thousands of displaced people have found temporary shelter.

In Seoul, South Korea, the justice ministry announced a special Christmas parole for 955 convicts who "have behaved well and deeply repented their past mistakes."

In London, the royal family gave its servants the day off and made do, in a brake with tradition,